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## New Allied Army of Ten Thousand Men Sent to the Dardanelles

## GERMANS ADVANCE ON RUSSIAN

Definite Progress Made in Attempt to Capture Important Position-Two Thousand Prisoners and Several Machine Guns Taken-Germans Chief Success Made Along Road That Leads to Petrograd-Violent Artillery Fighting Continues Along French Battlefront-Turkish Supplies Run Short.

Berlin, Sept. 23, by wireless to Sayville.—The report reached Berlin today from Petrograd by way of Stockholm that radical changes in the leadership of the Russian army, affecting the highest military officials, were soon to be made.

Berlin, Sept. 23, via London, 3:45 p. m.—The new German offensive movement with its object the capture of the important Russian fortified city of Dvinsk has made definite progress. The war office announced today that Russian positions states west of the city had been penetrated and more than 2,000 vessels carrying absolute contraband, wherever such destruction is permission.

Berlin, Sept. 23, by wireless to Sayville.—A new army of 10,000 men has been sent to the assistance of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, according to the Overseas News Agency.

British steamship Groningen,

tons gross, has been blown up.

Dutch Steamer Sinks.

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 23, via

steamer Forsvik, of 1107 tons gross,

was sunk Sunday by a mine or a tor-

New York, Sept. 23.-The British

freighter Rumanian Prince arrived to-

gers and fifty-six members of the

Captain Draper Killed.

tain Roger Francis Draper, son of

Captain Draper was married last De-

cember to Miss Anna Lowell Gardi-

ner, daughter of Robert H. Gardiner

Excitement in Athens.

been included in the Bulgarian mobili-

zation order. The news has caused

much excitement in Athens and devel-

opments 'n the situation are anxious-

No American Merchantmen to

Be Destroyed While Treaty

of 1828 Is Being

Interpreted.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Germany's

Germany accepts the proposal to

Practical Operation a Problem.

American ships carrying contra-band, however, still may be destroyed.

their retaliations have made absolute

laration of London.

Athens, Sept. 23, via London, 4:19

has been killed at the Dardanelles.

London, Sept 23, 12:24 p. m -- Cap-

Her crew was landed here

of

survivors were landed today,

Paris, Sept. 23.-2:35 p. m.-The says that 2000 workmen from violent artillery fighting which has Krupp plant in Germany are idle on characterized the operations in France account of lack of raw materials. for more than three weeks past was continued yesterday and last night a number of places along the battle line, according to an announcement given out this afternoon by the French war the north and south of the river Avre. The text of the communication fol-

"In the Artois' district the enemy London, Sept. 23, 12 35 p. m.—The last night bombarded violently the sec-"In the Artois' district the enemy tor of Roelincourt as well as our 9000 tons, which struck a mine as frenches located to the south of the she was on her way to Amsterdam river Scarpe, in the department of Pas from Batavia, Java, capsized and sank Our artillery responded in the Thames today. The 250 pas-There have been some sengers had been previously taken off engagements in the region of Neuville. the Konigen Emma which was being Our artillery has directed an intense towed up the river when she sank. and efficacious fire against the German trenches to the north and south of the river Avre, as well as upon

German Depots Blown Up. "In the Champagne district a German mine was exploded yesterday to today.

the northwest of Perthes, but without causing important damage. The fire of our batteries resulted in the blowing up of several depots of German day with the seven steerage passen-"In the Argonne we bombarded re- crew rescued from the Greek steam-

peatedly certain portions of the Ger- er Athinal, destroyed by fire at sea man lines where earthworks were be-ing constructed. Here the German artillery responded feebly.

"There have been artillery engage-ments in which both sides took part along the heights of the Meuse and be- the Rev. William H. Draper of Leeds, tween the Meuse and the Moselle. This fighting was accompanied by engagements with bombs and hand grenades at Vaquois and at Eparges."

Germane Heavily Reinforced.

Rotterdam, Sept. 23.-Via London 2:30 p. m.-During the last week the German positions in Belgium have been heavily reinforced, while the fortifications at Lille, in France, have been restored and strengthened

It is reported here that these prepation of a possible offensive on the ly awaited here. western line before the autumn rains

Review of War Situation.

London, Sept. 23, 11:40 a. m.—The strongly fortified Russian city of Dyinsk, on the Dyina, 110 miles southeast of Riga, has become the German objective now that the Rus sian armies apparently have escaped from the Vilna net. The German forces east and southeast of Lida are now making rapid progress, but their increased speed at this time is expected to gain them little in view of the fact that the safe retreat of the greater part of the Russian forces how seems to be assured.

The chief success of the Germans in the last day or two has been along the Dvina front, which bars the road Southwest of Dvinsk invaders captured Russian trenches on a front of nearly two miles, taking 2000 prisoners and eight machine guns. Further down the river near Friedrichstadt the Russlans

have gained a minor success. For the time being the domestic situation in Russia is quiescent. The strike in protest at the prorogation of the duma has been suspended, but may be revived if the government per sists in opposition to the movement la favor of re-assembling parliament and permitting the formation of a new

No Candles in Constantinople. Geneva, Switzerland, Monday, Sept. via Paris, Sept. 23, 11:20 a. m.-(Delayed in transmission).—A Swiss
One thing seemed certain to offiwho has just returned from Constancials—German naval commanders now
the American interpretation would

to be transferred, irrespective of the

Washington, Sept. 23.—Germany, in "On the other hand it must reserve its latest note in the Frye case made to itself the right to destroy vessels public today, notifies the United carrying absolute contraband wherevthe German naval forces not to de- cording to the provisions of the Dec-stroy American merchantmen which laration of London." had loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port.'

Germany gave this assurance "in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliator, while the question of inter preting the treaty of 1828 is submitted to arbitration. The American suggestion for the naming of experts to fix the indemnity for the sinking of the Frye is accepted.

As for absolute contraband, such as and ammunition, Germany in its note that "it must resible, according to the provisions of "The Declaration of London." More Friendly Attitude.

The German note is regarded by of ficials as evidencing a more friendly spirit on the part of the German for-Following months of eign office. strained relations between the two countries, it was received as a very favorable development.

It practically insures American ves-sels against attack without warning, and even in the event that they are London, Sept. 23, 12:35 p. m.-The carrying absolute contraband, passengers and crew are bound, according to One the Declaration of London, to be reoffice. The engagements were particularly severe near Roclincourt, and to several others were wounded. The tion, which can occur only in the

Text of German Note. The note follows:

"With regard first to the ascertainment of the damage by experts, the German government believes that it carpenters, 1 per cent; plumbers and part of such goods is experted the firm of an umpire. ascertainment of damages hitherto arranged between the German government and a neutral government from similar causes, the experts named by the two parties have always reached The Swedish an agreement as to the amount of the damage without difficulty; should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic ne gotiations. Assuming that the Ameri can government agrees to this, the German government names as its expert Dr. Keyney of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyds; it begs to await the designation of the American expert.

"The German government declares that it agrees to the proposal of the American government to separate the question of indemnity from the ques-tion of the interpretation of the Prusslan-American treatles of 1785, 1799 and 1828. It, therefore, again expressly states that in making payment t does not acknowledge the violation of the treatw as contended by the American side, but it will admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of p. m.-Up to midnight on Wednesday the treaty rights, and that this dis-pute is left to be decided by The twenty-eight classes of troops had

Hague tribunal of arbitration. Suggests Settlement Through Gerard The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by article 52 of The Hague arbitration convention would best be conducted between the foreign office and the American embassy at Berlin in view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the imperial ambassador In case the Ameri can government agrees, the foreign of fice is prepared to submit to the em-

bassy a draft of such a compromise "The American government's in-quiry whether the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, pending the arbitral proceedings, has been care fully considered by the German gov ernment. From the standpoint of latest note on the sinking of the law and equity, it is not prevented, in American sailing ship William P. its opinion from proceeding against Frye, made public today by the state American ships carrying contraband, department, discloses an important according to interpretation, until

according to its interpretation, until diplomatic victory for the United the question is settled by arbitration.

States. "For the German government does not need to depart from the applicafix damages by commission and to tion of generally recognized rules of let The Hague pass upon disputed the law of maritime war, as covered treaty rights involved. She also gives by the Declaration of London, unless assurances that no more American and insofar as an exception based on ships carrying conditional contraband a treaty is established beyond all will be destroyed under any circumdoubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the Ger man and American government such an exception could not be taken to band, however, still may be destroyed. be established except on the ground What effect this can have in prac- of the arbitral award. Moreover, the tical operation is problematical be-cause Germany and Great Britain in would ensue from the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations contraband practically everything would be so much greater as to be which was conditional under the Dec-German interpretation would entail

attacked without warning or ample reparation for any property damage time given for passengers and crew sustained.

Evidence of Conciliatory Attitude. "Nevertheless the German govern Considered with reference to the ment in order to furnish to the Amerentire controversy between Germany lcan government evidence of its con and the United States the Frye note ciliatory attitude, has issued orders is regarded as an indication that the to the German naval forces not to Berlin foreign office is anxious to destroy American merchantment avert a break with the Washington which have loaded conditional contra-American merchantment government. This increased today band even when the conditions of in-the interest in Germany's attitude tothe negotiations over the permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible take them into port.

States that "orders have been issued jer such destruction is permissible, ac-

# **MAKES REPORT**

Result of Inquiry Into Union Scale of Wages and Hours Announced.

HIGHEST RATES IN 1914.

Ninety-three Principal Trades and Leading Cities of Forty States Investigated.

Washington, Sept. 23.-The department of labor today made public the result of an inquiry into the union scale of wages and hours of labor for ninety-three of the principal trades in forty-one of the leading cities of the country prevailing in May, 1914. The trades include those of the brewing and beer bottling, building, freight handling, granite and stone, metal,

mill work and printing.

The average rate of wages per week for all cities taken collectively, was higher on May 1, 1914, than on May 1, 1913, for 75 of the trades reported, in only one trade was it lower

In the cases of the gas fitters, 1 per cent; sheet metal workers, 3 per cent; structural iron involved will be prevented from ob-workers, 2 per cent; freight handlers, taining any further Russian merchan-3 per cent; painters, 4 per cent; compositors, (book and job) 2 per cent. Considering rates of wages per hour as distinguished from rates per week, 78 trades showed an increase. 15 no change, and for none was the

Highest Rates in 1914. The highest scale per hour paid in May, 1914, in a few of the principal trades were: Bricklayers, 87.5 cents in Dallas and San Francisco; carpeners, 65 cents in Chicago; painters 70 cents in Chicago; plumbers and gas fitters, 75 cents in Chicago, Dal-Portland, St. Louis, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, and Seattle; sheet metal workers, 68.8 cents in Chicago and San Francisco; structural Iron workers, 70 cents in Cleve land; freight handlers, 60.5 cents in New Orleans; linotype operators, (Hebrew, book and job), 83.3 cents in New York; compositors, (English newspaper) day work, 75 cents in Se-

In fifteen trades there was a reduc tion in hours of labor between May, 1913 and May 1914, 77 reported no change and one reported an increase.

Charles A. Comiskey Loses Animals From Summer Estate at Ashland, Wisconsin.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 23 .- A big bull loose, three elk, a deer and an anwhich yesterday escaped from the reserve on the summer estate of harles A. Comiskey, owner of Chicago American league baseball club, today were heading into the big woods and search had been abandoned.

The animals got away when an injured keeper left a gate open in his haste to get medical treatment. The

Russian Exports Allowed to Enter Country If Satisfactory Guarantees Are Given.

Washington, Sept. 23.-The formal agreement lifting the embargo on Russian exports to the United States the Combination of the Constant of the Gazette de Lauster ordered to exercise the rights of the Gazette de L

INVENTOR CHOSEN FOR NAVY BOARD



Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York, who has just been named as a member of the U. S. navy advisory board, is best known as the inventor of the Cooper Hewitt electric lamp used for illuminating factories and for photographic work. He is also the inventor of the telephone relay and electric wave amplifiers, wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus, hydroplane and aeroplane and dirigible balloon apparatus and light transformers, changing the color of light rays. He is a grandson of Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Institute of New York Institute of New York.

merce, on condition that the Russian 17 trades there was no change and in government is given satisfactory guarantees that the merchandise will

will be forfeited and the firm

Millions in Goods Released.

The arrangement is expected to reease millions of dollars worth of goods to American importers held up bell exhibition on the depot grounds, since the beginning of the war and and on her return walked east on will cover practically all goods of Rus- the sidewalk on the north side sian production or manufacture.

American firms to file an application in the sidewalk which she could not in triplicate with the commercial see for the density of the crowd and agent in charge of the New York was thrown violently to the sidewalk domestic commerce, asking for the manently injuring and crippling her approval of the release of certain it is also alleged that the city dis hipment of goods from Russia.

"American firms must also indirequest to the bureau a statement of the shipment of goods covered by

## ROCKEFELLER, JR. Confers With Camp Grievance

Committee Regarding Living and Working Conditions at Coal Mines.

Rouse, Colo., Sept. 23.-John D Rockefeller, Jr., today stated flatly that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company does not care whether its miners belong to a union or not. The statement was made in a conference between Rockefeller, David Griffiths, grievance meditator of the company and C. A. Mitchell, grievance repre sentative of the Rouse miners. Mitchell is a negro.

the course of the conference, which was in the open under a siz-zling sun, Rockefeller asked Mitchell whether members of the United Mine Workers came to him with their grievances against the company "I don't remember that any union men have complained since

elected representative," said Mitchell.
"I don't think Mitchell knows whether they are union men or not, broke in Rockefeller. "I'm quite sure the officers of the company don't and let me tell you, the Colorado Fuel & Iron company doesn't care whether its men belong to the union or not. 'Look here," he flashed, turning to Griffiths, "do you make any distinc tion between union and non-union men in settling the grievances ap-

pealed to you by the miners? "I certainly don't," replied Griffiths "Are not all the men treated alike as long as they are willing to work and behave themselves?" persisted

Rockefeller. "Yes," Griffiths answered.

From Dillon-Frank "Terry" Browning of Dillon, Mont., is visiting friends in the city. He formerly re-

### NEWSPAPERS DO NOT BACK FORGO

President of American Associ- Recent Operations Near Vilna ation of Foreign Language Papers Visits White House.

DECLARES LOYALTY NEW FRONT BROKEN

and Do Nothing to Embarass Him-Nothing to Do With Bryan.

the White House today to assure President Wilson that his organization has nothing to do with representations of Dr. William Forgo of Brooklyn, that editors of foreign newspa-pers in this country wanted William J. Bryan to go abroad to work for peace. Dr. Forgo saw Mr. Bryan recently to extend such an invitation.

Mr. Hammerling declared that Dr. Forgo does not represent the Amercan Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which Mr. Hammerling said included in its membership prac-"Our association," said Mr. Ham-

We have nothing to do with Mr. Mr. Hammerling added that an in-vestigation is being conducted to learn whether any members of his association have accepted subsidies association have accepted subsidies terrupted in places. The region to

from foreign governments during the terrupted in places. present war. If any were discovered, he said, they would be expelled from the association.

attorneys, Joseph Chez and David L. Stine, filed a suit today against Ogden City in the district court for \$10,-250 damages for personal injuries, consisting of a broken and fractured foot and ankle.

The complaint alleges that, on July 11, 1915, she went to view the Liberty Twenty-fifth street. She alleges that "In order to carry out these ar- the sidewalk was filled and densely rangements," said an announcement crowded with people and when she today by the department of com- had gotten to a point opposite the merce, "it will be necessary for Marion hotel she stepped into a hole office of the bureau of foreign and and her foot and ankle broken, per regarded the duty it owes to its citi zens by permitting and allowing the cate their willingness to furnish upon hole to remain in the sidewalk for a period of more than thirty days prior showing the sales of all or any part to the accident, and that the officers of the city charged with keeping the sidewalks and streets in repair were negligent and careless in that respect. She also asks for \$250 for doctor bills. loss of time, and medicines.

### AMBITION BROUGHT RUIN, SAYS HILLIS



Newell Dwight Hillis.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, successor to Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbot in Plymouth church, Brocklyn, an author whose books on religious subjects have had extraordinary sales, and chautauqua orator whose fame is second only to that of Bryan, in his pulpit last Sun-day told his congregation that his ambitions for wealth and power had crushed his life, brought him to the brink of poverty and ruin, and hum-bled him so that he was not worthy to unlesse the shee latchets of a receto unloose the shoe latchets of a poor

Prove Costly to Invading Forces-Russian Retreat Complete.

Stand Behind U. S. President Race for Crossings of Beresina River, Near Where Napoleon

Came to Grief, Expected. of the American Association of For-eign Language Newspapers, called at the very difficult position pleted. They assert the Germans have lost 250,000 men in their recent

operations in this region. According to the latest information received here the line now runs from Osmiana to Smorgon, which is on the left bank of the Viliya west of Vi-

From Smorgon the line extends to Lebedevo, protecting the Molodechno railway junction. Thence it parallels the Vilna-Lida railway, crossing tically all newspapers in the United the Lida-Molodechno railway, and States published in foreign languages. a point 18 miles east of Lida. merling, "stands behind the president line then runs to Noviny, Molchad, and will do nothing to embarrass him. Milovidy to the east of Lake Vygonovski and eastward along the Ogins Bryan and do not want him to go ki canal to Lyscha and the junction of the Jasiolda river, with the Wina

> the east of Lida and south of Mo-lodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets. These are embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward and consequently co-operation between the German group in the vicinity of Vilna and that near Lida will be difficult.

> The Russians believe that the Germans contemplate a race for cross-ings of the Beresina river, particularly at Borissov, 38 miles northeast of Minsk where Napoleon came to grief

> The Red Cross hospitals evacuated Vilna in good order. Two local hos-pitals, with 350 wounded, remained in the city, it being impossible to move

Work of Italian and Austrian Troops in Mountainous Region Becomes Still More Perilous.

TROOPS SCALE CLIFFS

Alpine Soldiers Cling to Ropes and Reach a Summit 9,000 Feet High.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Monday, September 20, via Paris, September 23., 11.30 a. m.—(Delayed in Transmission).—Winter snows already are falling in the Alps, rendering still more perllous the work of the Italian and Austrian troops who are engaged in warfare in the mountainous re-

gion near the border.

A correspondent of the Gazette de ausanne describes the recent battle for possession of the Austrian strong-hold on top of Freikofel mountain, 9000 feet high. The attack was made under the most difficult conditions. The Austrians had prepared for an attack from the east. Two battalions of Italian Alpine troops made their way around the mountain and attack ed the Austrians from the rear. To reach the summit they were compelled to scale the precipitous side of the mountain, clinging to ropes placed in position by mountaineers. The correspondent states that the Italians captured 250 Austrians and a large quantity of munitions,

### REDUCED POSTAL RATES DEBATED

Two-cent Letter and Parcel Post System to All Countries on American Continent Desired.

Washington, Sept. 23.-A two-cent letter rate and extension of the parcel post system to all countries on the American continent were discussed today at a hearing of the United States section of the International High Commission on Uniformity of Laws. The entire commission consisting of representatives of this country and the South and Central American republics is to meet in Buenos Ayres probably early in No-

vember Today's meeting was held to determine some of the subjects of uniform legislation to be suggested by the representatives of the United States Secretary McAdoo, John Bassett Moore, John H. Fahey, Senator Fietcher, Paul M. Warburg and Samuel Untermeyer were present.